



MOSCOW

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Haywood's Views.

Conditions in the United States.

One single obstacle standing in the pathway of working class progress in the United States of America, is the American Federation of Labor.

Before attempting to describe the relation of the proletariat to Soviet Russia, the Communist Party, the Third International and the Red International of Trades and Industrial Unions, it will be necessary to at least describe a trade or craft union, such as compose the A. F. of L.

In Russia, where the unions are in all in form and every effort is being made to include all workers in the ranks of the organisation, it will seem strange in the United States the Labor Union is claiming to be the movement of great country, have many and various methods of limiting the growth and strength of the membership.

This is done through the apprenticeship system; the discrimination against negroes; by drawing the color line (this directed against the negro in particular, as well as against the Japanese and Chinese, in fact, there are some craft unions that demand that an applicant for membership shall be an American Citizen. High initiation fees are also a barrier, while some unions go so far as to require their books to new applicants, making it impossible for them to join the union in their trade.

Seldom or never the case that trade or craft unions have any educational advantages. Such a thing as a factory lecture in a union meeting is never heard of, the discussions being limited, exclusively, to working conditions, with the inevitable result that so long as the conditions are concerned, things are going on bad to worse. Conditions such as exist in the United States at the present time, have never had a parallel in the country. It will hardly be possible for the workers of Russia to conceive that there are out of employment in the United States as many million workers as are organised in all Russia.

There is a small radical element in different places such as Seattle, Wash., Chicago, Ill. and Detroit, Mich., where the central bodies have endorsed Soviet Russia and demanded that trade with Russia be immediately resumed.

While Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for that organisation in its entirety, condemns Soviet Russia in unmitigated terms, referring to the Bolsheviki as savages and their actions bestial.

It will be remembered, that it was the same individual, Gompers who indited a communication to the Amsterdam International officially declining the withdrawal of the American Federation of Labor from that conglomeration, giving as his reason that was too radical for the more sane and moderate body of the A. F. of L.

From the foregoing will be seen the urgent necessity for propaganda and agitation among the rank and file of the labor unions of the United States.

This work is being carried on, in a united way, by the Industrial Workers of the World, which organisation is generally known as the I. W. W.

An effort was made, before the writer left the United States, to concentrate much of the propaganda work upon the United Mine Workers of America, which organisation is the keel of the A. F. of L. It is industrial in form, and its membership comprises many nationalities. Its historic development records some of the most bitter struggles between capital and labor in America. It was a part of the predecessor of the A. F. of L.—the Knights of Labor. Through the machinations of disloyal officials, it became affiliated with the existing craft-union body, and contaminated with autonomous ideas:

Continued page 2 col 4.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the French Parliament.

Lyons, May 27. (Wireless.) On Thursday the interpellations in the foreign policy in the French parliament came to an end and Briand's policy was approved by a vote of confidence of 391 against 157. The resolution expresses the confidence of the Chamber in the government in order to obtain justice for France by the disarmament of Germany and by the full payment of the debt which Germany has already acknowledged, then, to obtain the immediate application of sanctions, should Germany not fulfill the obligations incurred by the London agreement, finally to guarantee the scrupulous and loyal execution of the articles of the peace treaty which concern Upper Silesia.—“The Chamber understood”, says “Le Matin”, that at a moment when Briand once more saved the good understanding between the allies, when the French Premier has more to say in Germany than Lloyd-George, and when the French policy is endorsed by all nations, it could not refuse to support the chiefs of the government and to go against the feelings of the country”. The “Journal” and the “Figaro” insist on the fact that the Chamber noted in its resolution that the London agreement gives to France the minimum amount of guarantees which are necessary for her security and for her revival.

France Demobilising.

The French has ordered the partial demobilisation of the 1919 class, called to the colours for occupation service.

CHINA.

Chinese boycott of Japanese Goods.

The boycott of Japanese goods among the Chinese is increasing and is being practiced by all sections of the population. The measures adopted by the Japanese to combat this boycott is to put into circulation Japanese gold coinage calculated to reduce the value of the Chinese dollar.

An Attack on the President.

During the official celebration in Canton, in front of the Bureau of Finance a bomb was thrown at the President of the Chinese Republic, Sunyat Sen was not hurt. A woman was killed by the flying parts of the bomb.

The Bourgeoisie in a Panic.

Owing to the disturbances among the masses of the Illisk, Urumchi and Kashgari districts a panic has broken out in local bourgeoisie circles. The panic is very great in Kulji, which was vacated by the former czarist consul Stefanovich and many other important Chinese merchants.

The Evacuation of White Guards.

With the appointment of a new daion (district commander) to the Illisk district a change in the policy of the Chinese authorities is evident. This change, mainly affected the relation of the authorities towards the Whites, as the first command given to the new daion was to evacuate them from the Illisk district. Owing to the change in policy of the new rulers of the Illisk district in respect to the white guards our mutual relations with the Chinese authorities are taking a new turn.

Japs Change Policy in Far East.

“Temps”, commenting on the importance of the State consultation in Tokio, on Far Eastern affairs, observes that the Japanese Government intends completely to evacuate Siberia. Special measures will be taken however, only in Nikolaevsk.

RUSSIA.

Soviet Russia and Rumania.

The Commissar for Foreign Affairs communicates the following translation of the radio-telegram dispatched by the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 25th of May 1921.

The question of the navigation of the Dniester demands preliminary investigation on the spot. In reply to your radio from Riga No 10.767 dated 19th of May, I suggest to you that your delegates come to the point immediately on the frontier, Tchitato-Alba and thence to Ovidiopol, from whence they will receive the possibility of coming in contact with and reporting all the necessary facts on board ship on the river. If, for the purpose of conducting investigation, and drawing up a report, some other place is necessary, such other place can be appointed later. We await the information of the appointment of a delegate by you in order that we may appoint ours. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Take Jonescu.

The Voice of the Peasant.

We have received the following letter which we publish in slightly condensed form.

24. 5. 21. This Meeting of citizens of Tornaova and of the village of Gorok (Tula Gubernia, Kashlin Ouezd, Iamskoslobod volost) expresses its most heartfelt thanks to the Kashir district electric power station and through it to the Supreme Economic Council, for supplying our villages with electricity. We now no longer sit in the dark, but are able to continue our work even after sundown. We never expected so much from any government. The time of worrying over paraffin and wood, has now gone, for now we sit patiently and wait for the night and the time when our huts will be flooded with light. So free and light do our spirits become that we unconsciously wish to exclaim “How wonderful are thy work, Soviet Russia! If all the villages and all our agricultural undertakings become electrified, we shall repay the town over and over again. Once again our sincerest feelings of gratitude to the Supreme Economic Council for its work in the villages.

A New White Guard Adventure.

The white guard abscess on the coastal districts has burst several days ago the city of Nikol'sk Ussuraisk was taken by White Guards the Japanese remained neutral. On May 25 the city was re-occupied by an army from Vladivostok and the flag of the Far Eastern Republic was again unfurled.

On May 26th the Semenoff troops attacked Vladivostok and took the telegraph and the depot. The fighting commenced in the morning, the results of which are not yet known. Nothing serious is expected.

ITALY.

Comrade Vorovsky to Remain in Italy.

The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sforza, had an interview with comrade Vorovsky, as a result of which, the latter has temporarily agreed to remain in Italy.

Italian Workers Support Communists.

L'Humanité emphasizes the favourable attitude of the workers towards the Communists, which it says is far more important than the number of votes the latter may have received. The Italian Communist masses and the considerable part of the Socialists, adds the paper, regard the election as important only as a means of propaganda.

SILESIA.

In Upper Silesia.

Lyons, May 27. (Wireless.) The “Temps” learns that Korfanty and the insurgents' general staff informed the chairman of the Oppeln inter-Allied commission that they are prepared to submit to the decisions of the Entente and to acknowledge the authority of the interallied committee.

Hanover, May 27. (Berlin correspondent of the “Chicago News”.) Urves Annaberg has been captured by the forces of the plebiscite commission. Severe losses are reported on both sides. There are rumours that 150 insurgents were killed in the fight, where British forces were also engaged.

Miners' Strike in Lower Silesia.

A miners' strike has broken out in Lower Silesia, which threatens to paralyse the whole of German industry.

Upper Silesia as an Autonomous State.

According to the “Chicago Tribune” the Allies intend to establish Upper Silesia as an autonomous state, which for thirty years or more, will be under the control of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations until Germany carries out all her obligations to the Allies. Germany, as well as Poland, will participate in the control of the new State.

LATVIA.

A Split in the Trade Unions.

The Social Democrat of the 27th inst points out that powerful influence as the results of the work of the Lettish Trade Union Congress was the following factor amongst the workers there was a remarkable apathy at the election meetings, especially in Riga, where in nearly all the fifteen Trade Unions the number attending the meetings was not more than a tenth of the total membership. The most satisfactory place for the elections were the villages and provincial towns. The much debated question “Moscow or Amsterdam” had a ready been settled beforehand and therefore the delegates were compelled to act by their mandates. Sixty one delegates (extreme left) i. e. all the representatives of seven Riga Trade Unions, part of those three Riga Trade Unions and four from Libau Trade Unions left the Congress. The delegates of three provincial and five agricultural Labourers Trade Unions also left the Congress.

Persecution of Communists.

The Political Department has discovered another “house of conspirators” amongst the Communists and as a result of the pursuit of a Communist the latter was shot by the police. This incident has put the town of Riga in a state of alarm.

A Communist in soldier's uniform shot a soldier who attempted to stop him and was himself shot on the spot on the arrival of the police.

A new Conference in Riga.

Helsingfors, May 27. (Wireless.) A Baltic states conference between the foreign ministers of Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania will take place at Riga in June.

Greeks Reply to Allied Note.

London, May 26. The Greek Government is preparing an answer to the Allies, note referring to the neutralisation of Constantinople and the Straits: that the transport of Kemalists re-inforcements from European shores to Asia is still proceeding. The Greek Government expresses the hope that with the neutralisation of the straits the transport of war material to the Kemalists will cease altogether.

Hayward's Views.

The International Situation. The Tasks of the Congress of the Communist International. (Continued from page 1 col. 1.)

It is now divided into 29 different districts, having separate time-tables and being worked by the check-system. The hands of the capitalist class... Vigorous agitation and education can be carried on in the local unions of mine workers and will bring electrical results...

These yellow leaders at the London Congress are all evidences of their demoralized and treacherous policy... The business of the Amsterdam Federation is becoming more and more clear to the workers every day...

But in spite of all these economic struggles, the struggling proletariat has not been able to free itself from the shackles of capitalist exploitation... The international proletariat must unite to break the power of the bourgeoisie...

Riots in Egypt. London, May 26. All the newspapers give full details of the disturbances in Alexandria. According to the Cairo correspondent, the position is still regarded in unofficial sources as being very serious... The disturbances were provoked by demonstrations in favour of the Kemalists...

At the sitting of the Constituent Assembly on the 25th, a measure was laid before the government proposing to deprive delegates, members of the Social-Democratic faction, Mendels and Bruno Kipiani, of their right of personal inviolability... Moscow is rising, warmly welcomed by the millions of the world's workers fighting against capitalism.

Persecution of Social Democrats in Latvia. In this way the so-called Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions came upon the scene as a purely counter-revolutionary organization whose function it was to divert the millions of the organized workers, by demagogues and confusion from the path of revolutionary class struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat...

Having emerged as victors from the epoch of world proletarian revolution, the world war, however, opened the course of four years for the aims of the imperialist war during the course of four years...

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MOSCOW. Editor: T. L. Axelrod. Published by the Press Bureau of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. Telephone 1777 and Kremlin 151. Hours 6 to 8 daily (except Sundays).

To the Workers of the World.

The threat of war is again hovering above the world. France is mobilising her soldiers by hundreds of thousands, her troops are ready to march across the Rhine, whilst at the other end of Germany her mercenaries, the Poles, try to secretly mine the mines Upper Silesia.

In fact, the imperialist war which broke out in August 1914 still follows its course and has never ceased. There was a short armistice which stopped the roar of the guns for a while but the fire continues smouldering everywhere.

The treaties of peace, carefully elaborated, remain unexecuted. The most important of them — is an object of endless debates and uninterrupted conferences between the allies and they are in difficulties in coming to terms.

Imperialist Germany, temporarily crushed and deprived of the possibility to offer armed resistance, endeavours to gain time, by trying her utmost to divide the Allies and raise them against each other and to take advantage of the clash of interests existing between them. England, frightened at the crisis which compels her to close down her factories, longs for peace. As she has already attained the aims she pursued by war — the elimination of a dangerous rival, she is ready to grant Germany the possibility of an economical semi-recovery in order to regain customers and renew the exchange and exportation of goods. To France the problem presents itself in different aspect. France can escape bankruptcy only on the condition of Germany paying her an enormous war indemnity. On the other hand Germany must work in order to pay these enormous annuities, and if she works, her economic forces would be rapidly restored and this would make her a formidable neighbour, ready to avail herself of the first opportunity of casting aside the treaty of Versailles. Therefore the French imperialists, who were at first hypnotised by the war indemnity are now inclined to increase their demands. They openly declare that the war has ended too soon, the left bank of the Rhine does not satisfy them any more. The occupation of the Ruhr Basin claimed at first by the most imperialist group is now regarded as an indispensable pledge of minimum compensation by the capitalist press, the most moderate and the most militant alike. For the fire eating nationalists are no longer satisfied with it and shout every day: to Berlin!

The bourgeois governments are doomed to pursue their criminal policy which brings ruin and misery everywhere. The English workers had to endure unemployment or to sustain strikes in order to fight rapacious employers. The French workers are crushed by militarism, intoxicated with its omnipotence. The German workers succumb under the double weight of their own capitalists' exploitation and the Franco-Anglo-Belgian oppression. The occupation implies to them the curtailment of all liberties, the imprisonment of communists and the shooting of rebel workers.

As is usually the case, since the beginning of the war, the governments find in the accomplishment of their tasks, the support and the assistance of socialist and syndicalist leaders who, as much as they, dread revolutionary movements.

No doubt, these leaders pretend to fight against arguments of force and military occupation. They want to forget and make others forget, that they had signed the treaty of Versailles and that they are responsible for it. The Amsterdam Trade Union Federation priding itself on its millions of adherents drew a scheme of reparations and restoration of the devastated regions which it respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Powers. The latter, however, did nothing but throw it into the waste paper basket and continued their negotiations and bargaining. If the occupation of the Ruhr District was postponed, it was only due to the fact that in this question the interests of British capitalists are opposed to those of the French capitalists and that the former carried their point.

But in drawing up this scheme and submitting it to the public discussion, the Amsterdam Federation is playing its part, which is to betray the proletariat, to mislead it and to make it believe that the Amsterdam Federation alone is doing all practical work and alone is able to find the solutions of all problems without any need for the workers to take any active and personal part in the struggle. In order to do this work the Federation met with the members of the 2nd International and those who are trimming between the 2nd and the 3rd International, naturally this interview was not an offi-

cial one, for the Amsterdam Federation is the last refuge of hypocrisy and as such is bound to pretend to be a purely workers' organisation, independent from politicians and political parties alike. However, these three Internationals met on the same day, in the same town and with the same program: by mere chance evidently!

Thus we witnessed the same disgraceful show we witnessed in 1914. The imperialists, at war with each other, oppress the workers of the world and provoke the proletarians against each other for mutual slaughter. The leaders of Amsterdam, London and Vienna who supplied and are still supplying ministers when it appears to them that in this way they can hold the working class, are doing to day, what they did during the war; they disarm the working class and deliver it to the capitalists. The same tragic comedy is now taking place.

The Belgians and French say to their German comrades: exercise pressure upon your governments and you will obtain reasonable conditions. To which the latter answer: Your imperialists have clutched us at the throat; first make them relax their grip.

Against this block of enemies the working class should take up a struggle without respite. The toilers have seen imperialism at work; they know full well what a bloody imposture war has been, war which in their weariness and exhaustion they believed to have come to an end, but which continues and threatens them. They realise that the bourgeoisie, which had promised them a permanent peace, liberty and a higher standard of life, — only brings them, as formerly, misery, if they are docile, prison and death if they revolt. The leaders of the labour and political organisations are entrusted to check their impulses and their revolutionary spirit. Yesterday minister Noske was shooting the German workers, to day J. H. Thomas betrays, in full battle, the British miners. This can easily be understood. But when these lessons, so dearly paid for, have come home — immediate action ought to be commenced everywhere. All over the world there are people who have given proof of their devotion to the cause of the working class, of their perspicacity and their aptitude so serve it as faithful and true leaders and of their spirit of self-sacrifice. They all stand by the communist banner; the workers and peasants are bound to join them and engage in the supreme battle, which has to be fought out and gained in order to make life possible.

Only them will a general peace reign all over the world, imperialism be abolished everywhere and the workers be liberated from the yoke of capitalism.

Long live the International Revolutionary action of the workers!

The Red International Council of Trade Unions.

Foreign Press on Upper Silesia.

The speech made by Lloyd George on Upper Silesia which the English press publishes under the heading of "The doom of Europe", and "A breach in the Entente", has engaged the attention of the whole European press.

The British unanimously declares that there is something wrong with the Entente. More or less the entire press, with the exception of the ultra-reactionaries, supports Lloyd George's view. Thus:

"Daily Chronicle":

"If our French colleagues fancy that such a demonstration (an explosion of personal wrath against the British Prime Minister) tends to strengthen those who disagree with Mr. Lloyd George in his own country, they are entirely mistaken."

"Times":

"The mainstay of the old system in Europe was the cooperation of Prussia and Russia in the oppression of Poland; and all who strive to weaken Poland, either by encouraging her in the pursuit of extravagant 'historical' claims, or by curtailing the requisites of her independent national existence, are consciously or unconsciously tending to resuscitate the pernicious order which allied victory destroyed."

"We are under no illusions as to the good faith of Germany, but we hold that if the Allies are to carry to completion their work which their victory began, they must adhere rigidly to what is just and right."

"Morning Post":

"The Prime Minister with a single speech has upset the whole foreign policy of England. He has turned his back upon France and upon Poland, and he has opened a new partnership with Germany"

"If the French-horrorified-should blame England for seeking to let loose the cruel Prussians upon their enemies and our friends, let us plead with France that this is not a truly British policy."

"Daily Herald":

"The Entente is now publicly, as well as privately, discredited. The reactionary press in France is ranking the British with the Germans as the foes of their aggrandisement."

"The League of Nations is powerless to command any real allegiance of the peoples. The breach of the Entente must lead to a new League of Peoples, and the League can only be a reality if it is based on the common interests of Labour."

The French Press comments on the speech of Lloyd George with foam at the mouth and covets the insular position of Great Britain, which they assert is only interested in Poland, as a strategic and political buffer State. The thought that Germany has the right of taking up aggressive action against Poland drives the French Bourgeoisie frantic.

Like Saturn, the Entente is threatened with destruction by the very children it has produced from its head. The bourgeoisie of Europe cannot find a solution to the contradictions which it has brought about and as a result disaster follows disaster. During this important historic moment, the revolutionary proletariat must be extremely watchful. Thus:

"Le Journal" (Mr. André Lefevre) says:

"The Chancellor Wirth would commit a great mistake if he thought that Lloyd George's speech is sufficient authorisation for him to set the Reichswehr in action."

"Le Gaulois" (René d' Aral) says:

"The French policy with regard to Poland is probably inspired with illusions that present rea-

lities will disappear the very near future, as it is to be feared that State will be greatly hampered with the rôle of "shield" that we have assigned for it; but our fault would be greater still, if we allowed Germany to fortify itself at Poland's expense, by unjustly profiting by the mines of Upper Silesia."

"L'Action Française" (Mr. Jacques Bainville) says:

"There are only two ways: either to restore to Germany all the provinces that have been taken away from her in the East, thus suppressing Poland; or, make Germany so weak, and Poland so strong, that the German revenge should be made utterly impossible. Mr. Lloyd George wants neither the one nor the other."

"Mr. Lloyd George has invoked 'gigantic Russia', which will one day wake up, and of which no one can tell 'which way it will pull'. This Russia, we can assure Lloyd George, be at will with Germany to wipe Poland from the map. The Polish State should be given means to defend itself or else should not have been re-established."

"L'Humanité" (Marcel Chachin) says:

"The French capitalists occupy the Ruhr, Poland, the vassal of Paris, bound to the Quai d'Orsay, receive the coal mines of Silesia; thereby depriving Germany of nearly all its industry, and thus assuring France of the first place in Europe! This is a prospect which will never be accepted by London diplomacy. This is the real significance of Lloyd George's speech."

Add to this, the duplicity of the mercantile and financial interests! After the elapse of two years of controversies and oppositions, the Entente cordial finds itself so gravely embarrassed, and the attitude of the European bourgeois policy at its most dangerous turning point. The international proletariat must most actively survey the forthcoming events."

The German press naturally regards the Premier's speech with extreme satisfaction. Even the compromising "Vorwarts" is satisfied and already dreams of an alliance between the German and British capitalists.

The reactionary press, however, still continues to rattle the sabre.

Only the revolutionary German and Polish proletariat in close alliance can give Europe peace and shatter the reign of imperialism.

Thus the "Rote Fahne" says:

"Lloyd George has released the bands of the Orghesh and the legal and illegal Reichswehr from the leash, in order to attack the workers of Upper Silesia. Gladly do the German patriots and the executioners of the German people respond to the appeal of the hated Britain. They respond gladly because they are being sent against workers, and Polish workers at that. The war is upon us! Polish workers still hold their positions, they are still armed, there is still a workers' Soviet in Bismarck-hütte. But Korfanty himself already demands: return the weapons! for he feels that the growing revolutionary movement of the Upper Silesian workers are getting the better of him. On the other hand the Orghesh and Baltic bands, volunteers from Berlin are already rushing into the fray, while students from all the German-National Universities are streaming in by the score. All this is taking place with the approval of the Ministry of State Defence. The march, however, of the legal and illegal Reichswehr into Upper Silesia — that is the nationalist war means also the entrance of the Polish army; in signifies inevitable compulsory mobilisation, a new murderer of nations. The Scheitmanns, who are in possession of the military power in Germany to day, are doing nothing in the world war and national War."

Workers! Comrades! Demonstrate in deeds your solidarity with the the workers of Upper Silesia, prevent transport of troops and the Orghesh to the disputed territory!

The "Vorwarts" of May 14th writes:

Without attempting to create any pre-mature or too far reaching hope concerning the stability of the English policy, we believe we may still consider Lloyd George's words with a sense of satisfaction. We now ask: does anybody believe that Lloyd George would ever have made such a speech, if Germany had refused to submit to the ultimatum three days ago? According to this speech which is an ambiguous warning to both Paris and Warsaw, there is every reason to hope that the English policy will in future move in the direction of that justice, which we Germans desire in the solution of the Upper Silesian question.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says:

After all our experiences we harbour little hope that the new conference will yield even slightly favourable results for us, if the German attitude remains passive, as may be expected from a government which places all it hopes on the demonstration of its good work.

Opposition Grows in India.

Under the influence of the general Revolutionary movement in India, even the moderate elements in the Legislative Councils, go over to the opposition. At their recent meetings, resolutions were carried, demanding the return of Indian troops from abroad, the abolition of the State of Emergency, and the establishment of the Freedom of the Press.

Negotiations are being conducted between France and England with regard to the evacuation of the Rhine provinces. There are good prospects of an agreement.



The League of Nations. The Inheritance of the War.

To the Workers of the World.

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Thus we witnessed the same disgraceful show we witnessed in 1914. The imperialists, at war with each other, oppress the workers of the world and provoke the proletarians against each other for mutual slaughter. The leaders of Amsterdam, London and Vienna who supplied and are still supplying ministers when it appears to them that in this way they can hold the working class, are doing to day, what they did during the war; they disarm the working class and deliver it to the capitalists. The same tragic comedy is now taking place.

The Belgians and French say to their German comrades: exercise pressure upon your governments and you will obtain reasonable conditions. To which the latter answer: Your imperialists have clutched us at the throat; first make them relax their grip.

Against this block of enemies the working class should take up a struggle without respite. The toilers have seen imperialism at work; they know full well what a bloody imposture war has been, war which in their weariness and exhaustion they believed to have come to an end, but which continues and threatens them. They realise that the bourgeoisie, which had promised them a permanent peace, liberty and a higher standard of life, — only brings them, as formerly, misery, if they are docile, prison and death if they revolt. The leaders of the labour and political organisations are entrusted to check their impulses and their revolutionary spirit. Yesterday minister Noske was shooting the German workers, to day J. H. Thomas betrays, in full battle, the British miners. This can easily be understood. But when these lessons, so dearly paid for, have come home — immediate action ought to be commenced everywhere. All over the world there are people who have given proof of their devotion to the cause of the working class, of their perspicacity and their aptitude so serve it as faithful and true leaders and of their spirit of self-sacrifice. They all stand by the communist banner; the workers and peasants are bound to join them and engage in the supreme battle, which has to be fought out and gained in order to make life possible.

Only them will a general peace reign all over the world, imperialism be abolished everywhere and the workers be liberated from the yoke of capitalism.

Long live the International Revolutionary action of the workers!

The Red International Council
of Trade Unions.

Foreign Press on Upper Silesia.

The speech made by Lloyd George on Upper Silesia which the English press publishes under the heading of „The doom of Europe“, and „A breach in the Entente“, has engaged the attention of the whole European press.

The British unanimously declares that there is something wrong with the Entente. More or less the entire press, with the exception of the ultra-reactionaries, supports Lloyd George's view. Thus:

„Daily Chronicle“:

„If our French colleagues fancy that such a demonstration (an explosion of personal wrath against the British Prime Minister) tends to strengthen those who disagree with Mr. Lloyd George in his own country, they are entirely mistaken“.

„Times“:

„The mainstay of the old system in Europe was the cooperation of Prussia and Russia in the oppression of Poland; and all who strive to weaken Poland, either by encouraging her in the pursuit of extravagant „historical“ claims, or by curtailing the requisites of her independent national existence, are consciously or unconsciously tending to resuscitate the pernicious order which allied victory destroyed“.

„We are under no illusions as to the good faith of Germany, but we hold that if the Allies are to carry to completion their work which their victory began, they must adhere rigidly to what is just and right“.

„Morning Post“:

„The Prime Minister with a single speech has upset the whole foreign policy of England. He has turned his back upon France and upon Poland, and he has opened a „new partnership with Germany““.

„If the French-horrified should blame England for seeking to let loose the cruel Prussians upon their enemies and our friends, let us plead with France that this is not a truly British policy“.

„Daily Herald“:

„The Entente is now publicly, as well as privately, discredited. The reactionary press in France is ranking the British with the Germans as the foes of their aggrandisement“.

„The League of Nations is powerless to command any real allegiance of the peoples. The breach of the Entente must lead to a new League of Peoples, and the League can only be a reality if it is based on the common interests of Labour“.

The French Press comments on the speech of Lloyd George with foam at the mouth and covets the insular position of Great Britain, which they assert is only interested in Poland, as a strategic and political buffer State. The thought that Germany has the right of taking up aggressive action against Poland drives the French Bourgeoisie frantic.

Like Saturn, the Entente is threatened with destruction by the very children it has produced from its head. The bourgeoisie of Europe cannot find a solution to the contradictions which it has brought about and as a result disaster follows disaster. During this important historic moment, the revolutionary proletariat must be extremely watchful. Thus:

„Le Journal“ (Mr. André Lefevre) says:

„The Chancellor Wirth would commit a great mistake if he thought that Lloyd George's speech is sufficient authorisation for him to set the Reichswehr in action“.

„Le Gaulois“ (René d' Aral) says:

„The French policy with regard to Poland is probably inspired with illusions that present rea-

lities will disappear the very near future, as it is to be feared that State will be greatly hampered with the rôle of „shield“ that we have assigned for it; but our fault would be greater still, if we allowed Germany to fortify itself at Poland's expense, by unjustly profiting by the mines of Upper Silesia“.

„L'Action Française“ (Mr. Jaques Bainville) says:

„There are only two ways: either to restore to Germany all the provinces that have been taken away from her in the East, thus suppressing Poland; or, make Germany so weak, and Poland so strong, that the German revenge should be made utterly impossible. Mr. Lloyd George wants neither the one nor the other.“

„Mr. Lloyd George has invoked „gigantic Russia“, which will one day wake up, and of which no one can tell „which way it will pull“. This Russia, we can assure Lloyd George, be at will with Germany to wipe Poland from the map. The Polish State should be given means to defend itself or else should not have been re-established“.

„L'Humanité“ (Marcel Chachin) says:

„The French capitalists occupy the Ruhr, Poland, the vassal of Paris, bound to the Quai d'Orsay, receive the coal mines of Silesia; thereby depriving Germany of nearly all its industry; and thus assuring France of the first place in Europe! This is a prospect which will never be accepted by London diplomacy. This is the real significance of Lloyd George's speech.“

Add to this, the duplicity of the mercantile and financial interests! After the elapse of two years of controversies and oppositions, the Entente cordial finds itself so gravely embarrassed, and the attitude of the European bourgeoisie policy at its most dangerous turning point. The international proletariat must most actively survey the forthcoming events“.

The German press naturally regards the Premier's speech with extreme satisfaction. Even the compromising „Vorwärts“ is satisfied and already dreams of an alliance between the German and British capitalists.

The reactionary press, however, still continues to rattle the sabre.

Only the revolutionary German and Polish proletariat in close alliance can give Europe peace and shatter the reign of imperialism.

Thus the „Rote Fahne“ says:

„Lloyd George has released the bands of the Orghesh and the legal and illegal Reichswehr from the leash, in order to attack the workers of Upper Silesia. Gladly do the German patriots and the executioners of the German people respond to the appeal of the hated Britain. They respond gladly because they are being sent against workers, and Polish workers at that. The war is upon us! Polish workers still hold their positions, they are still armed, there is still a workers' Soviet in Bismark-hutte. But Korianty himself already demands: return the weapons! for he feels that the growing revolutionary movement of the Upper Silesian workers are getting he better of him. On the other hand the Orghesh and Baltic bands, volunteers from Berlin are already rushing into the fray, while students from all the German-National Universities are streaming in by the score. All this is taking place with the approval of the Ministry of State Defence. The march, however, of the legal and illegal Reichswehr into Upper Silesia — that is the nationalist war means also the entrance of the Polish army; in signifies inevitable compulsory mobilisation, a new murderer of nations. The Scheidtmanns, who are in possession of the military power in Germany to day, are doing nothing in the civil war and national War.“

Workers! Comrades! Demonstrate in deeds your solidarity with the the workers of Upper Silesia, prevent transport of troops and the Orghesh to the disputed territory!

The „Vorwärts“ of May 14th writes:

Without attempting to create any pre-mature or too far reaching hope concerning the stability of the English policy, we believe we may still consider Lloyd George's words with a sense of satisfaction. We now ask: does any body believe that Lloyd George would ever have made such a speech, if Germany had refused to submit to the ultimatum three days ago? According to this speech which is an ambiguous warning to both Paris and Warsaw, there is every reason to hope that the English policy will in future move in the direction of that justice, which we Germans desire in the solution of the Upper Silesian question.

The „Deutsche Tageszeitung“ says:

After all our experiences we harbour little hope that the new conference will yield even slightly favourable results for us, if the German attitude remains passive, as may be expected from a government which places all it hopes on the demonstration of its good work.

Opposition Grows in India.

Under the influence of the general Revolutionary movement in India, even the moderate elements in the Legislative Councils, go over to the opposition. At their recent meetings, resolutions were carried, demanding the return of Indian troops from abroad, the abolition of the State of Emergency, and the establishment of the Freedom of the Press.

Negotiations are being conducted between France and England with regard to the evacuation of the Rhine provinces. There are good prospects of an agreement.



The League of Nations.
The Inheritance of the War.

From all Parts of the Republic.

In the city of Gresny last March an interesting experiment was carried out. Prisoners were taken out of jail and put to work in various Government institutions and establishments. At the same time the Bureau of Justice entered into an agreement with the local Economic Council for the reopening of a Steel Mill which formerly belonged to Mr. Gaziev and had not been working for several years. The mill was in a very dilapidated condition. On the 17th of April a complete staff of workers and mechanics and general management was constituted from amongst the prisoners. On the 14th repairing operations began at the mill. During two weeks the prisoners achieved sterling results. On the 28th of April the works was started. The energy and fidelity displayed by the prisoners has induced the Bureau of Justice to transfer the prisoners from the jails and assign them to almost entirely unguarded quarters where no specific prison "regime" is in evidence.

Childrens' week.

It is reported from Taganrog that the "childrens' week" has passed there very successfully. A grand procession was organised in which over 20,000 children participated. After the procession the children were given a dinner and presented with various gifts. During the whole day the children had motor cars at their disposal. Entertainments were provided and the workers and employees of various establishments had donated a part of their earnings for the childrens' benefit.

The Second Gubernia Party Conference has opened at Rybinsk. The chief attention of the conference is being devoted to questions of industrial and agricultural reconstruction, as well as to the discussion of the best method for the successful carrying out of the three weeks' wood campaign.

For the purpose of utilising scrap in the timber districts of Sevastopol, turpentine and pitch works have been established.

In the last elections to the City Soviet in Odessa the Communists obtained 600 seats, which makes 70%. The non-party men obtained 250 seats. The mensheviks got 15 seats, which is 50% of their last years' representation.

Don Miners at Work.

In 1921 miners of Yuzovsk district took the lead in the Don Basin. Their efforts in February and March were heroic, but even this fades before the heroic feats of labour that they accomplished in April.

In the middle of April it was found that the miners of Yuzovsk, working at the usual rate, would not carry out the April program assigned by the Eighth Congress, of the Soviets, that there would be a shortage of half a million poods of coal.

In order to fill up that gap it was resolved to work two "Voskressniks"—the 17th and 24th of April. The first "Voskressnik" gave two hundred and five thousand poods of coal, and the second five hundred and fifty thousand poods. Thirty five thousand workers participated.

The supposed shortage was thus supplied with a surplus.

The work of the Red Yuzovsk miners on the "Vokressnik" held on 24th April was magnificent. They gave as much coal on that day as was usually supplied by the workers in two working days.

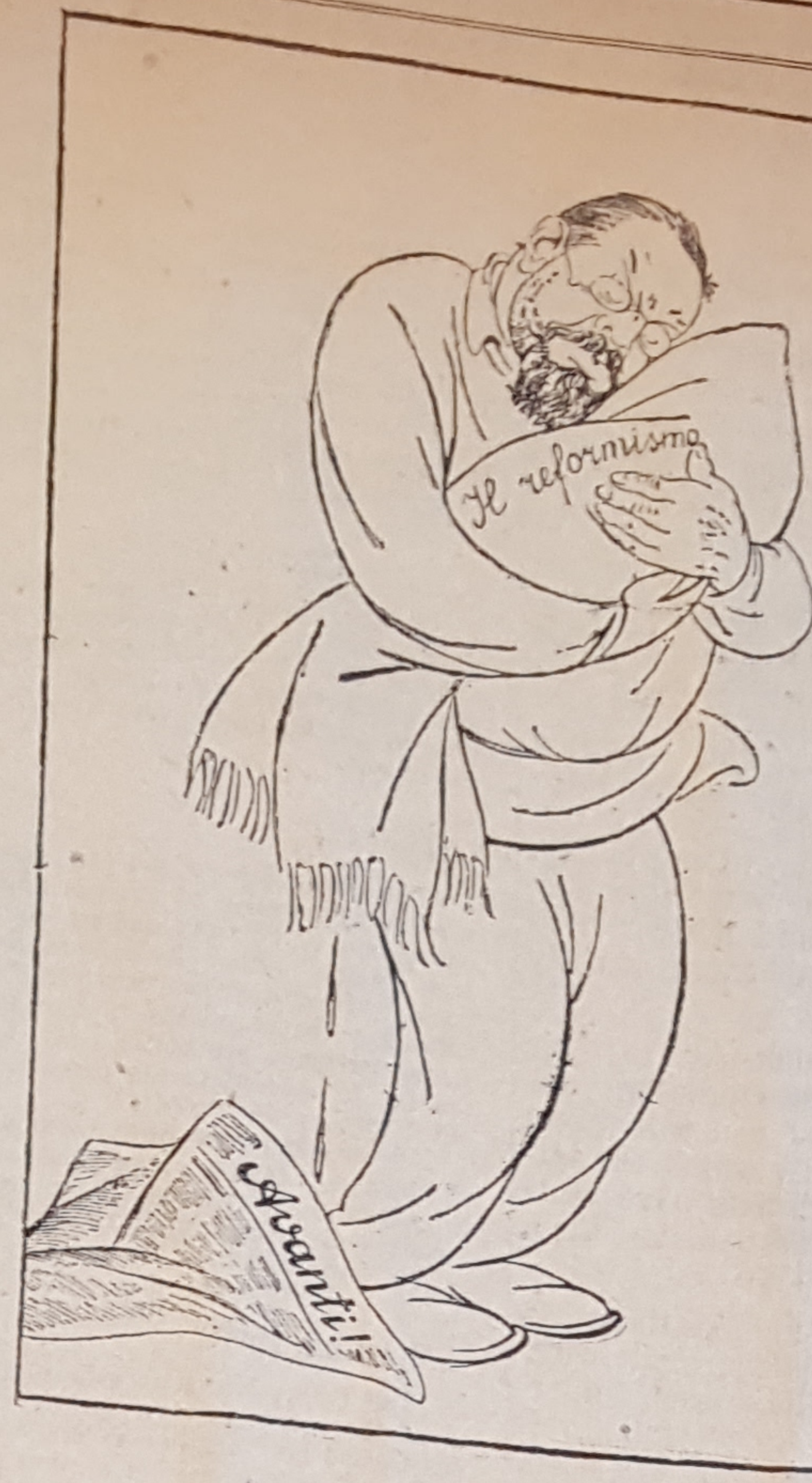
The workers employed at the works in Kerch carried out the program of output to the extent of 200%.

Women to Help of Soviet Government.

A general meeting of women was held in the town of Sivlisk, in the Siwash district. After reports and interchange of opinions, the following resolution was adopted: "We women, greet the well-intentioned measures of the Soviet Government and pledge ourselves to apply our efforts to sow and cultivate the whole of our land in order in 1922 to exchange the surplus with the Government for articles of manufacture which the latter will be able to dispose of. We shall courageously suffer hunger and cold for the happiness of our future generation".

The meeting closed with the singing of the "Internationale".

MOSCOW



Serratti

with trembling hands, secretly nurses his founding.

Cultural work in the White Russian Republic is developing with intensity. Special attention is devoted to the remote villages. In the Minsk Uezd there were 224 meetings held, 508 lectures and conversations and 24 shows were arranged. 240 schools and 127 libraries have been organized. In the Borisoff Uezd 124 meetings were held and 120 libraries were installed. In the Igumensk Uezd 150 meetings were held and 130 shows were arranged, 130 schools and 210 libraries were opened. In the Mozirsk district 150 lectures and 170 libraries were organized. In Slutsk Uezd 250 libraries and 30 schools were opened.

It is reported from Rostov on the Don: work has been resumed at one of the largest smelting and ship building Works formerly owned by Pastochov.

In the city of Borogodsk the government steel works produced steel of a quality equal to any steel manufactured abroad.

It is reported from Volokolamsk that in the Children's City of "The Third International" mock trial was held over the Bolsheviki who closed the Joseph Monastery, converting it into a children's home. The pupils of the 2nd Grade School and representatives of the Russian Young Communist League acted the part of judges, prosecuting attorneys and Counsel for the defence. The accused, a member of the Executive Committee, comrade Vesolov, declared that the Monastery was closed for the purpose of affording shelter for thirty thousand homeless children. The court unanimously passed the verdict of "Not Guilty".

The Italian press gives the most contradictory statements regarding the possibility of regrouping the parties in the new cabinet. The open declaration of war on the Government of Giolitti by Mussolini, leader of the Fascisti has caused a big sensation in the Italian press; since the Fascisti, in spite of all the excesses, still pose as the supporters of the king.

"Carriera-del-Sera" rejects the idea of cooperation between the socialists and the government of Giolitti. Even Turatti is said to have declared against such a cooperation. The same paper states that the attitude of the Left Socialists is dictated by tactical considerations, having a close connection with the approach of the Third International. The organ of the Vatican "Osservatore Romano" expresses indignation at the communication from the leaders of the Catholic Party, admitting the possibility of cooperating with the Socialists.

Siberia.

Conferences of Women Workers and Peasants.

During March of this year numerous non-party conferences of women workers and communists were held all over Siberia.

In the gubernia of Altai, where conferences took place in all ouyezds, some were very well attended, the one in the Beesk ouyezd, for instance having 395 women delegates. At the second gubernia conference there were 452 delegates. About 181 volosts were represented. The temper of the delegates is revolutionary. All those who participated at the conference took part in the celebration of the Paris Commune. The delegates inspected Houses for Mothers and Children, nurseries, kindergartens, etc.

In the gubernia of Yenissei the first gubernia conference was held. Before any report was made the delegates visited the institution which the report referred to. The departments visited were those of Health, Public Education and Factories and Works, after which a discussion took place over all that was seen.

In Semipalatinsk there was a non party conference of Mussulman women. There were 80 delegates, including some Khirgise women. Many of them put forward general demands: "Give us light and knowledge" and "Down with polygamy and the enslavement of Mussulman women". The resolution which was adopted calls upon the Mussulman women to achieve their own emancipation.

In the gubernia of Irkutsk an ouyezd and subsequently a gubernia conference of Mussulman women was held. The large conference of Mussulman women in the Cheremkhovsky workers' ouyezd was especially successful.

It is interesting to note that the women of Siberia, whom in all respects are behind their sisters of Central Russia, display a lively interest in Soviet Construction and take a most active part therein. Still more interesting, however, is the obvious awakening of the Mussulman women, who are demanding emancipation, light, and knowledge.

The far East.

Concerning the significance of the Anglo-Russian agreement, the Japanese journal "Vladivo-Nippo" writes. Our military circles also express the opinion that the present is not the time for an armed conflict with Bolshevism. The time has arrived for the beginning of a new kind of struggle—an economic struggle. We believe that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement is a sign of the necessity for our government to settle our trade relations with Russia.

MAY 29th 1921.

The Trial of War Criminals.

Hanover, May 27. Berlin correspondent of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" Wires; A real test of the adequacy, from the Entente point of view, of the German prosecution of war criminals will come first with the trial of the fourth case—that of the submarine commander who torpedoed the British hospital ship "Dover Castle"—whose case will involve for the first time the difference between the German and the Entente points of view on criminal responsibility. It could be fairly well expected from German justices to condemn instances of brutality and of ill-treatment of prisoners, which are offences under German law; it will be quite another thing if they punish an officer for following orders when executing the deliberate policy of the German admiralty.

There was a mistake in yesterday's wireless message. Karl Heynen was sentenced to ten months' and not to ten years' imprisonment.

26.5.21. The first so-called Court of Trial against war criminals has just opened in Leipzig. Non-commissioned officer Geynen has been sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment for the brutal treatment of Russian and English prisoners of war. "Rote Fahne" describes the affair as a comedy.

The Polish Budget.

Nauen, May 27. (Wireless.) The Polish budget for 1921 shows a revenue of 118 billions and an expenditure of 198 billions of marks. Of the expenditure the war ministry takes 64 billions. There is a deficit of 80 billions. Only the ministry of the former Prussian provinces show more revenue than expenditure.

In upper Silesia.

Nauen, May 27. (Wireless.) All connections with Upper Silesia are broken. Polish insurgents have entered Kattowitz and are camping on the Wilhelmplatz with artillery and machine guns. Polish forces are being concentrated near Gross-Strelitz in order to be able to undertake new attacks before the arrival of English reinforcements.—According to information from the British War Office, in addition to the four batallions, of which the first shall leave Cologne on Saturday night, two more will be sent from England to Upper Silesia.

Japs' Operation in Siberia.

Chita, 21/5 — The English newspaper in Japan, the "Japan Chronicle", publishes an article which gives an accurate appraisal to the role of the Japs in the Far East and to the aims which they pursue. Justification for the Japs occupying the Far East on the grounds that the anti-bolshevist majority needs a strong centre, falls away. The second excuse, that the Czechs must be rendered aid, has ceased to exist. The third excuse, that China must be safeguarded from the bolsheviks, has proven to be without foundation,—a fact which is confirmed by the hostile operations of the anti-bolshevik forces against the Chinese. It has now become impossible to explain the reason for the Japs' stay in Siberia. The principle of every military expedition is that it must justify itself by one or another permanent advantage. This expedition of the Japanese causes them ineffable harm and hinders the achievement of their own aims. It has destroyed all Japanese enterprises in Siberia; the the Vladivostock business-men have been ruined by the military "operations" which has paralysed all trade. The aim of the Japanese expedition is to seize control over commerce along the whole coast of Asiatic Russia.

Jap Demands to Far Eastern Republic.

Chita, 20th.—A Vladivostock report states that the Japanese paper "Osaki" has published eight clauses of the conditions which the Japanese Government propose to present to the Government of the Far Eastern Republic: 1) There is to be a democratic system on the territory of the Far Eastern Republic, 2) The communist system is under no circumstances to be allowed, 3) The towns of Haharovsk, Blagoveschensk and Chita are to be opened for trade, 4) The government of the Far Eastern Republic is to grant mining and forest concessions to foreigners, 5) Free navigation on the Amur is to be opened, 6) The Government of the Far Eastern Republic is to undertake to protect the lives and property of foreigners, 7) All the rights of foreigners previously acquired are to be re-foreigners re-foreigners, 8) The Government of the Far Eastern Republic is to compensate all the losses sustained by Japanese citizens during the civil war.